592 In general, the family pattern in Estonia
362 underwent the same changes as it did in the Western world. Rural families, as compared to city ones, were more conservative. In the former a more patriarchal authority was preserved, whereas urban families were more democratic, especially in those cases where the husband and wife both worked outside the home. But the husband's legal supremacy still existed; the property in the family belonged to the husband unless the couple had legally separated it.

168 The primary function of the family was to rear physically, mentally and morally healthy children. This was done in co-operation with the school, the church and the community. The State and the community were concerned during the years of Estonia's independence with the decline in the size of the average family. Bonuses for working parents in case of the birth of

292 silver chains and brooches, is worn with the costumes, and frequently a hand-made colored belt completes the costume. The national costumes worn by present-day Estonian women are slightly modernized in style, compared to the genuine ones, but the fabrics are still hand-woven wool and white linen.

362 Housing improved remarkably during independ-
369 ence, when the land reform movement gave a great boost to the rural areas. The new smallholders thus created built new buildings for their farms which provided 33 per cent more new dwellings for the country people. In the cities the number of houses increased between two censuses (1922-34) 28 per cent, and the number of apartments 29 per cent. At the end of 1938 the increase in apartments was estimated at

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

362 about 36 per cent over the 1922 figure. In 1922
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342 the cities averaged 1.6 inhabitants per room; in 1934 the average was 1.2--an improvement of about 25 per cent. At the same time, in rural Estonia, there were 1.6 inhabitants per room, except in Petserimaa, where the population increased more rapidly than in other counties of Estonia and which therefore average 3.5 inhabitants per room.

361 The comfort and sanitary condition of the
342 houses improved also. Blocks of modern houses were built in Tallinn and Tartu. A suburb of Tallinn, Nõmme, was developed into a nice garden-town, with an abundance of pine trees around the houses, and modern elevated trains furnished quick transportation (10-20 minutes) to the captial city. Two new suburban districts were built in Tartu, Tamme and Tähtvere.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

342 According to 1937 statistics, 87.1 per cent of the new apartments had private toilets and 41.6 per cent private bathrooms. The number of apartments with electricity and central heating in-

354 creased remarkably. General electrification of the Estonian countryside was in the government's plan in the second half of the 1930 s, but because of the war, this plan remained mostly on paper.

727 362 During the war, Estonian cities were very badly destroyed, considerable segments of Tallinn and Tartu were burned, and there was very little left of Narva where the front was held for a long time. Accordingly, housing conditions grew worse during and after the war. During the first Soviet occupation nine square meters of living space per person was left in the cities; beginning with 1945, the ratio had been reduced to six square meters per person. As refugees

362 727 have reported, there has been very little building activity during the Second Soviet Occupation, and at the present time there is a serious housing crisis in Estonian cities.

565 162 Class distinctions were not sharp in independent Estonia; there were neither great industrial magnates nor a pauperized proletariat, although previously there had been great landowners and landless tenants in rural Estonia. In 1934, only 4.9 per cent of the population lived on capital, while the rest made a living at various types of work; 36 per cent were wage-earners, while 64 per cent were self-employed and independent.

[674] [735] Estonia, a land of few big cities and therefore of few slums, had a low rate of crime, juvenile delinquency, begging and vagabondage.

466 From the beginning of independence, Estonian social policy had a sound foundation; its aims